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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The election returns in England indisate an ultimate Liberal majority of about fifty; after yesterday's polling, the Government had 301 scats, and the opposition 321. ____ Both Mount Etna and Mount Vesuvius were in violent eruption. === Discouraging reports were received from the cholera districts in Eastern Europe and in France. - The Duke of Westminster's Orme won the Eclipse stakes of 10,000 sovereigns at Sandown Park.

Congress.-Both houses in session. - House The Sundry Civil bill was referred, reported and discussed. Senate: The Fortification bill was

Domestic .- The convention of the National Educational Association at Saratoga adjourned. Striking miners blew up more railroad bridges in Idaho. === There was no outbrook at Homestead, but the relations between the militia and the locked-out workmen were strained. = Fears were entertained for the steamer John A Dix. going from Michigan City to Chicago, with 250 to 300 passengers aboard. === The Baptist Young People's Union of America continued its convention at Detroit. = the dress of teachers at Chaufauqua.

City and Suburban.-The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius went ashore, but was safely hauled off. New-York and Pitteburg played a tie game of baseball; Brooklyn defeated Chicago. Stockholders of the Georgia-Alabama Investment Company were officially informed by their receiver that all their money was gone. ____ Con-tracts for gold shipments were cancelled. ____ Cornellus Loth was arrested by the police, charged with killing a woman in Schenectady. ____ Large and enthusiastic Republican meetings were held in various city districts. —— Stocks extremely dull, without material change in prices. The closing was without prominent feature.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Generally Fair, but with a shower; growing cooler late in the day. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 88 degrees; lowest, 74; average, 80.

Persons going out of town for the summer can Lare the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive the Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month. foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

Turfmen all over the world will rejoice in the success of Orme in winning the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown. This race is one of the most important on the English turf, and Orme's victory is of peculiar interest because of recent occurrences. He was a favorite for the Two Thousand Guineas and for the Derby, and the reports that he had been poisoned have attracted widespread attention. His work yesterday showed that his qualities of speed and endurance have not been impaired. The race was a close and exciting one, the Duke of Westminster's colt winning by a neck.

There seems to be a good prospect that the first session of the LIId Congress will come to an end within the next fortnight. The desirability of an adjournment before August has impressed itself on the minds of members of both houses, and within the last few days comparatively rapid progress has been made with necessary legislation. The appropriation bills will all be virtually disposed of by the end of the coming week, although last year's appropriations have been further extended until July 30. A possible bogy in the way of early adjournment is the Anti-Option bill, which Mr. Washburn seems determined to bring to a direct vote in the Senate, if possible.

The second championship season of the National League opened yesterday with some surprises. The Boston team, flushed with victory, were evidently afflicted with over-confidence, since they suffered a crushing defeat-20 to 3-at the hands of St. Louis, a club which stands near the bottom of the list. There were two fine and interesting games in New-York and Brooklyn. A twelve-inning draw game-8 to 8-was played at the Polo Grounds with Pittsburg: and Brooklyn defeated Chicago, 5 to 4, in eleven innings. The New-York team played with unaccustomed, if not unprecedent-

friends, which has for some time been on a

Fortunately for the city, the officials at Quarantine have profited by their sad mistake of last winter, when they permitted a number of typhus-fever patients to enter New-York. case of typhus was discovered on the Nevada on Thursday, but adequate precautions appear to have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Two other cases were brought to light yesterday, and all the suspects are quartered at Hoffman Island. Like vigilance a few months ago would have saved no end of trouble and anxiety. That experience was too costly to require repetition.

Speculation is rife as to the make-up of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, and to-day's London dispatches contain a full slate, which is probably as accurate as any forecast that can be made. A prediction that possesses especial interest for Americans is that Professor Bryce will probably be made Colonial Secretary. It is expeeted that Mr. Gladstone will in the main surround himself with old faces, though some concession to the Radicals will be inevitable. An interesting fact mentioned as likely to influence the new Government's policy is the unprepared condition of the Liberal party to face another election with a depleted treasury.

FIGHT THE TROLLEY! Two or three years ago, in obedience to popular sentiment, the municipal authorities made a vigorous and measurably successful attack upon overhead wires and the poles which supported them. If at that time anybody had predicted that the trolley system of street-car propulsion would soon be introduced upon the crowded thoroughfares of New-York he would have been deemed an imbecile. But as things now look he would have actually been entitled to fame as a prophet. At this moment the trolley is making a quiet advance upon the town, and is not unlikely to effect an entrance, The guarded utterances of individuals connected with the powerful syndicate which is absorbing the surface railreads of New-York are not so guarded as to disguise the purpose of that organization to employ the trolley as soon and as extensively as possible. "The New-York Herald" reports Mr. John D. Crimmins as cautiously acknowledging that his company contemplates the introduction of this system under the elevated railroads, while discountenancing the supposition that it is to be generally used. But as "The Herald" points out, the syndicate is now busily planning extensions and connections which will give it all the facilities it needs for the employment of the trolley on a large and profitable scale, and nobody can doubt that such an advantage of position once obtained would be adroitly used to accomplish additional encroachments.

In an editorial reference to this scheme on contemporary says: "It may as well be fully understood now as later by this combination that popular sentiment will never countenance and the people will never permit the introduction of the trolley on a single mile of thoroughfare in the metropolis-under the elevated road or anywhere else." We agree with "The Herald" in the belief that popular sentiment will never sanction such an undertaking, but we are not so sure that the people will never permit it to succeed. Indeed, it seems to us that it is necessary to arouse public opinion at once by vigorous means and begin a lively opposition. The community ought to be perpetually on the alert against abuses, for their advocates are never weary or indolent so long as they have before them a prospect of pecuniary advantage. For their purposes an in-terval of popular heedlessness like the present is of great value. Experience shows that there is no safety from the trolley except in constant watchfulness and agitation. That instrument of evil has gained a foothold already, here and there, from which it cannot be easily dislodged. If its operation had refuted the charges made against it the case would be different. But such is not the fact. So far as we can ascertain it makes no converts excepting among the few whose personal profit it promotes. It remains what it always has been and from its nature always must be in crowded cities-unsightly, obstructive, inefficient and dangerous.

The citizens of Brooklyn, against whose protests the trolley was introduced upon certain streets in that city, have not been convicted of ignorance or in the least mollified by an intimate acquaintance with the system. They are still complaining bitterly of the perils and annoyances which it produces, and with good reason. The people of Boston, and of numerous other important towns, after a longer experience are unreconciled to the evils from which they do not know how to escape. And the people of New-York will be fools if they permit themselves to be deluded into indifference to the approach of similar afflictions. The trolley inspires ardent affection in the breasts of those who have much to gain by diminishing the cost of street-car propulsion. It can be cheaply installed and operated, as compared with other systems. That is its only merit, and it does not appeal in the least degree to the community. Its introduction anywhere in this city would be a curse. It offers not a single benefit to offset the manifold evils which it would inflict. Not an argument can be advanced in its favor which does not begin and end with the selfish interests of its promoters. The sole significance of all their commendations is that it will increase their profits. It is an intolerable musance, and the thing to do is to prevent its introduction now instead of discussing hereafter how it can be abated.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT. Mr. Gladstone's majority, which now promises to be fifty or more, is large enough to compel the Unionists to abandon office. The Liberals and Anti-Parnellites between them will have a clear majority in the new Parliament without reference to the Labor members and the Parnellites. Lord Salisbury's only available method of escaping overthrow would be the introduction of a Home-Rule bill, by which the support of the Irish Nationalists and the co-operation of Mr. Gladstone from the Liberal benches might be secured. As he is not prepared to outbid the Liberals as Mr. Disraeli in his day dished the Whigs his resignation will follow speedily the close of the polling. As the re-election of new Ministers to Parliament is necessary under an antiquated statute, political courtesy and public convenience require the prompt resignation of a defeated Prime Minister, in order that there may be time for the Government bench to be put in order for meeting supporters and antagonists. Lord Salisbury's resignation may be confidently

expected early next week. Superficial indications point to a short-lived and inefficient Parliament. It is probable that acter of the anti-Unionist majority. The Liberals can count with security upon receiving the votes of the Anti-Parnellites and the Labor group for the Home-Rule bill. Since Mr. Parnell himself accepted the original measure, they ought with equal confidence to expect the votes of the Parnellites on the final reading, although these may be withheld during the committee stage. In the work of restoring unity of action

fail to have a great share. He will be Mr. Gladstone's most important ally in securing a readjustment of the weights and balances of the Home-Rule scheme and in reconciling Irish opinion to it. It does not seem to us anything impracticable to force a revised and perfected Home-Rule bill through the Commons next year. The majority of the new Parliament are directly committed to it. The country has directly sanctioned the policy. 'The measure can, and we think will be passed. That it will be hung up in the Lords is inevitable; but when the Irish members have accepted it and it has been favorably acted upon by a majority of an English Parliament, its final enactment will only be a question of time. Another election may intervene, but the experiment will have to be tried, Lords or no Lords.

It is not probable that Mr. Gladstone will undertake to carry out his Irish programme during the midsummer session opening in August. He will be more likely to defer it until February, and to profit by the opportunity for prolonged consultation with the Irish members. What will be a more popular policy for the short session will be a practical measure of electoral reform, regulating and simplifying registration procedure, concentrating borough and county elections so as to occupy one or two days, introducing the democratic principle of "one man one vote," and possibly abolishing university representation and Ministerial reelections. Such a measure would open the way for eight-hour and Radical legislation for town and country which would strengthen the Goverament's position. The large fraction of the Liberal-Unionists which follows Mr. Chamberlain's leadership will vote for legislation of this order when the Home-Rule question is out of the way. Nor can the Tory party afford to take up a hostile attitude toward the interests of labor, whether in rural or in working England. Mr. Gladstone's Parliament may not in the end prove to be the incapable and unmanageable body whose short term and barren results now form the burden of political fore-

THE TARIFF AND THE IDAHO MINERS In its origin the controversy between the miners and the mine-owners of the Coeur d'Alenes had to do with the wages, not of the miners themselves, but of the unskilled laborers. Of these many are employed in and about the mines, and have heretofore received for their work \$3 a day. The miners, who are rated as skilled laborers, have received \$3 50 a day. The unskilled laborers demanded the same pay as the miners, and obtained for their demand the indorsement of the miners them selves. The owners refused to accede to the demand, claiming that \$3.50 per day was all they could afford to pay for skilled labor, and that there should be a distinction between work that required education and practice and the kind of work assigned to the ordinary laborers.

In dealing with the labor troubles in Idaho, as with those at Homestead, a dastardly effort has been made to create political capital from riot, death and misfortune. It is not likely that this ghoulish proceeding will have any other effect upon so intelligent an electorate as ours except to excite disgust. But the Democratic allegation that the Republican tariff is at the bottom of these unfortunate disturbances cannot be overlooked. In bringing this charge to bear upon the Idaho riots the Democrats have been blind to the wretched history they made when, by the rulings of Secretary Fairchild, the silver-lead ores of Mexico were introduced into this country free of duty, and when it was sought by the Mills bill to place lead-ore on the free list. The effect of this combined assault on mining interests was to close almost every silver-lead mine in the Rocky Mountains. that, wherever justice may lie in the present controversy of the miners and mine-owners, there is, at least, between the situation as produced by Democratic legislation and that brought about by the McKinley bill all the difference between no work at all and plenty of work at from \$3 to \$3 50 per day.

The Coeur d'Alenes are a silver-lead country. velopment for only six or seven years. A good purpose of preventing the employment of any start had been made when, under the Demo- other men in their stead. There was no secret cratic Administration of Grover Cleveland, a about these preparations, and when the Sheriff Treasury ruling which had been previously of the county sent deputies to take possession promulgated with regard to iron ores and of and guard the works they were informed which, as so made, had a peculiar and proper application, was extended to the silver-lead ores of Mexico, and it was held that when the silver exceeded the lead in value the ore might be admitted free of duty, although lead ore was at that time subject to a duty of 11-2 cents a pound. The effect of this ruling was to introduce annually an enormous quantity of Mexican lead, mined by peon labor which was costly at 40 cents a day, to compete with the lead product of American miners who were receiving, as they are now, \$3 50 a day. In the end, as a matter of course, the American mineowners were compelled to shut down entirely, and the Coestr d'Alenes, which had been so prosperous and promising, became a series of

deserted camps. . The McKinley bill put an end to this infustice. The duty on lead ore was retained at the old rate, and it was provided that foreign ores should not sneak into the country under the pretence that they were silver ores when the occasion of their introduction was in fact the importation of their lead contents. Immediately the silver-lead mines of Colorado. Idaho, Utah and Washington took on new life. and thousands of miners who had been for nearly four years out of employment were again Whatever, therefore, may be the at work. propriety of their demand that unskilled labor shall be paid as largely as skilled labor, no fair-minded person can justify himself in the pretence that the Republican tariff has anything to do with their complaints or their conduct. This question goes to the heart of the matter-if the silver-lead miners have anything to quarrel about when, under the Republican policy of Protection, they have all the work they can do at a rate of wages from \$3 to \$3 50 a day, how infinitely worse was their situation when, under the Democratic policy of Free Trade, they had no work at all and spent nearly four years in idleness and poverty?

THE DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA. It is a rather awkward dilemma in which our Democratic friends find themselves in this State when they come to consider the important question of raising and disbursing funds and managing the campaign generally. In the natural order of things, the State Committee appointed by the State Convention in February, the only organization which has any claim to regularity and the only one which enjoys the recognition of the party in National Convention, would have the entire management; undisputed conundue stress is laid upon the factional char- trol of the State machinery. It would take upon itself the raising of money, perfecting the organization throughout the State, arranging for meetings and public demonstrations assigning speakers, apportioning the campaign funds, providing for the canvass by districts and attending in general to all the multifarious details of the campaign. This is what would happen in any ordinary state of affairs. But the existing situation is unusual. The regulars

abilities and experience in Canada, can hardly posing the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, but as having in the most formal and solemn manner published a protest against it as making success in this State extremely improbable. Many of them are known to have said privately, though without concealment, that it was not possible to carry the State for Cleveland. On the other hand, there is an irregular and

manthorized body calling itself a State Committee, appointed by the Syracuse or Anti-Snap Convention, representing, as they say, an enrolment of 200,000 Democratic voters in the State, who favored the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, who do believe he can carry the State, and are his zealous and unquestioning supporters. This committee are too much interested in Cleveland's success to take the risk of giving offence to the regulars by asking or desiring to take the management out of their hands and so deposing them entirely. Not daring to do that on the one hand, they dare not on the other intrust the conduct of Cleveland's canvass to men who have no faith in his success, and, as they believe, no wish that he should succeed. In this state of affairs they would like to have matters arranged so that both committees should be continued, each working in its own way and supplementing the efforts of the other for the common cause. This ostensibly a compromise proposition, the Anti-Snappers saying: "You go ahead in your own way; we concede your regularity and authority and all that-and we will just keep up our organization and work to the same end n directions where you can accomplish nothng but we can do good service."

To which the regulars enswer that they are not to be fooled with that sort of chaff. The continuance of this irregular committee, they say, means distrust of the regulars and suspicion of treachery on their part, and that they will not telerate. They say, further, that the movement in which the Syracuse committee originated had, as its ultimate purpose, and still has, the overthrow of the Tammany wing now in control of the party machinery, and the installation in place of it of the faction represented by the irregulars. That faction, they say, is in the enjoyment of Cleveland's special favor, and, in the event of his election, will have the advantage of his active aid with all the Federal patronage in overthrowing the exsting management and putting the machinery in the hands of his own friends. They do not propose in such a state of affairs to admit the syracuse concern to any sort of co-operation or recognition in the conduct of the campaign. In other words, they do not propose to blow the bellows for heating the iron to put their own eyes out. That may not be, from the Cleveland point of view, good politics, but it s obviously worldly wisdom.

So there they are; the Anti-Snappers daring either to trust the regulars with full control, or to take the management out of their hands. And when they beg to be allowed to co-operate Tammany says: "You? What are you doing here? You've got your candidate. We'll elect him if we can. But we don't need your counsel, co-operation or advice. Get out!" They are in an awkward dilemma.

THE EIGHTS OF WORKINGMEN. Do the workers for wages throughout the country quite realize what the strife at Homestead really means? THE TRIBUNE has some right to ack them to consider it fairly and dispassionately. They are all aware that wages proposed by the company ranged from \$8 20 per day, down to \$1 86 per day for the least skilled of the workers affected by the proposed changes, and that these are not "starvaion wages" in any sense. These are higher wages than most workers earn in this country, higher than the wages paid in other steel works, it is stated by competent and impartial experts, and far beyond the wages paid for imilar work in any other country. Notwithstanding all this, the workers had an absolute right to reject the terms proposed if they chose, but did that decision make them the owners of the works?

When the men decided to stop work they armed themselves with the openly declared that they would not be permitted there, and had better leave town instantly for safety. which they did. No one can deny that this was an unlawful act, and it is not in any degree excused by the claim that these deputies, if permitted to take charge of these works, would be obliged by law to receive and protect other persons who might be employed. It cannot be that the great body of law-abiding wageearners in this country propose to justify lawless violence, or to make anarchists of themselves, on the ground that \$1.86 per day is an unfair and intolerable price for the least skilled labor affected by the controversy.

When citizens of this country have expended many millions in building great works for manufacture, and look about for workmen, they certainly have a right to employ whom they please. Is it so, then, that if they employ a man they may make him one of the owners of the property for all time to come, with a perpetual right to be employed there to the exclusion of everybody else, and at just such wages as he may see fit to demand, and with the further right to shoot down anybody who may be willing to enter the establishment and work in his stead? If that is a most unreasonable and indefensible claim, as all intelligent and fair wage-earners will admit, how is it that men at Homestead are justified in resorting to force and arms and bloodshed in order to exclude all other workers in the country from the chance of working in their stead

There are many thousand men in the coun try who are both competent to do the work lesired, and willing to do it for the wages which the company proposed. This must be true, because, if experts are not in error, other men are actually doing similar work at other establishments for lower wages. Have the men at Homestead any right to deny to other workmen the opportunity to earn the wages which strikers refuse? If that is claimed, it is certainly great injustice, not merely to employers, but to other wage-carners. Thus the same question arises again; do men who may once be employed in any establishment thereby acquire an exclusive right, as against all other American workers, to fill as long as they live the places they take, and to kill any other American workers who may apply for the same places? Let this be fairly considered, not for he moment as a question of law, but as one of equity and justice between wage-earners themselves. If these claims were sustained, if an em-

ployer could never hire a worker without making him one of the owners of the property with rights higher than all law, would there be as many works as there are now to compete for the aid of competent workingmen It can scarcely be denied that men of means would think twice, or more than twice, before sinking their money in costly works and machinery, if they could have no real ownership or free use of their property after they had on the Irish side Mr. Blake, by his pre-eminent are on record almost to a man, not only as on- created it. With reference to the interests of

wage-earners only, it must be plain that the Department on a business basis than by his efforts claims set up at Homestead are not defensible.

There has been a great increase of sickness and mortality among children during the last few days of intense heat. The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund is doing a great work in sending as many sick children as possible on day excursions, as well as into the country for a fortnight. This is a time when a charity like this appeals most powerfully to the generous instincts of the public. Every well-to-do man who suffers from the heat in this torrid weather has only to think of the whitefaced tenement child in an ill-ventilated room in order to have a motive for contributing to the fund. Three doliars will send a suffering child into the country for two weeks. Whoever starts the day with the refreshing, invigorating thought that by a subscription to the Fund he has taken a poor child out of the heat-stricken town, will have little difficulty himself in keeping cool.

Carnegie might telegraph to his good and best friend. George W. Childs, to go to Homestend and fix up the fues just as he thinks fair. That's the way to settle it. Arbitration is too slow. Childs would see the wheels go around in twenty-four hours. Never mind the Governor. Childs is the man to make peace. He is stronger than an army with banners.—(From The Brooklyn Standard-Union. Mr. Childs is never so happy as when he is pro moting the happiness of others, and that, moreover, is an art in which he is wonderfully proficient. And so we have no doubt not only that he would be delighted to settle the Homestead controversy, but that he is equal to the undertaking if anybody is. Partisonship in England is a ferocious thing

when it compels a statesman in his eighty-third year to repeat his arduous Midlothian canvage a fortnight after it has been ended. What use ful purpose is served by the statute requiring Ministers upon their acceptance of the Queen's commission to ask their constituencies to re-elect them no constitutional commentator has ever been able to point out. It is a formality which ought to be rendered as light as possible in the case of a veteran who has been for sixty years a member of Parliament. But no; the Unionists are bent upon taking advantage of a senseless law and upon making desperate efforts to defeat Mr. Gladstone in Midlothian on the second Of sweetness and light there is little trial. enough in British politics. A withdrawal from the second contest would be a graceful exhibition of political amenities. The Unionists apparently cannot resist the temptation wear out the Grand Old Man."

The "intrepid Democracy of Tammany Hall," s Senator Hill terms it, is now engaged, in the persons of three of its members, Messrs. Gilroy, Martin and Purroy, in rearranging the Assembly districts of the city in such a way as to give Tammany the largest possible number of Assemolymen. The Board of Aldermen will act in the matter next Tuesday. Before that time, Gilroy, Martin and Purroy, will complete their work to the satisfaction of Richard Croker, and the Aldermen will simply approve it. That's the way the "intrepid Democracy" governs this supposedly free and more or less enlightened community.

The "summer corps" of physicians have begut their work for the season. It is work of a most helpful and important character. Their duties are to visit the tenement-houses of the city, a certain district being assigned to each, and to call upon every family, in order to ascertain whether there are any cases of sickness demanding attention. Of course the physicians do not interfere where regular doctors are in attendance. A part of their duty is the distribution of circulars describing the proper methods of caring for sick children and telling what to do in case of sunstroke, They are also to report nuisances, defects in drainage, etc., so that measures may be taken to remedy them. To the mothers of sick children they give tickets entitling both mothers and children to free excursions on the Floating Hospital of St. John's Gould. Altogether, a member of the "summer corps" who does his duty conscientiously may accomplish a large amount of good, besides gaining some valuable experience. The place is not suited for an idler or a fastidious person.

A Democratic enthusiast of the free-trade press refers with fervor to the utter whiteness of the pure and honest Democratic Administration of Grover Cleveland. Go slow, brethren. Pause and reflect upon the official career of Attorney-General arland and the Pan-Electric scandal which Mr. We prefer to conduct this canvass on the lines of the tariff and other party principles. But we beg of you not to make too strong a point of the too-pure-for-anything purity of the Democratic Administration.

A well-informed business man of Western Pennsylvania writes to The Tribune: "Business has taken me to England many times from 1880 to date. I observed that many things supposed to oust more in Aferica than elsewhere because of the protective tariff are really as cheap here as in England. Notably, carpenters' tools farming tools and builders' hardware farming tools and To satisfy myself I brought with me last month a lot of samples bought at three different hardware stores in a town of 12,000, in an agricultural district. On comparison I find that in farming toels American prices are about the same for better goods, in builders' hardware a lower price for better goods, and in carpenter's tools, where possible to compare them, American prices are not higher than the English." That is the kind of evidence which convinces voters of the utility of Protection. The home industries flourish and offer diversified employment to a population that needs it. The prices of carpenters' tools, building hardware and farming implements are often lower here than They are aboud, and never higher. The producer has the trade of the home market, and the consumer has the benefit of the low prices. Nobody is taxed and there is work for American workmen. That is the outcome of what the Democracy condemns as a system of public robbery and jobbery."

The vote on the Free Silver bill proves once nore that the Domocracy are nothing if not timeserving. Several members of the majority voted gainst the consideration of the bill, not because they considered it a bad measure-on the contrary, if ferced into a corner they would have voted for the bill itself-but because they wished to postpone action on silver until after the Presidential election is out of the way. The Demo eratic party is destitute of principle; it is grverned by policy alone.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker's scheme for

free delivery of mail in country districts, though it has hitherto been tried in comparatively few places, and only as an experiment, has proved highly successful. It is therefore satisfactory to know that it will be continued during the coming year; and it may be expected that another year's trial will prove the value of the plan to country residents so conclusively that steps will be taken to secure its wider extension. experience of two Pennsylvania towns with free rural delivery is peculiarly significant. The peonle who had enjoyed the benefits of the new sys tem were so well pleased with its results that they had taken steps to continue it as a private enterprise, supposing that the service would be discontinued at the close of the fiscal year. Such a fact speaks volumes as to the popularity and usefulness of free rural delivery, and shows that its extension would be a busines-like policy on the part of the Postoflice Department, in that it would meet a very real demand on the part of those who use its facilities. Mr. Wanamaker's clear head, keen discernment and practical methods have accomplished a vast deal of good more signal example of what it means to run a

in extending the free-delivery system.

PERSONAL.

Of all the Confederate brigadiers surviving and in public life General Walthall, of Mississippi, recently re-elected Senator, is said to be the most picturesque. He is tail and slender, with a mane of black hair that is striking in appearance.

It has already been announced that Senator Brice is to occupy the old Corcoran mansion, in Washington The improvements being made in the edifice will cost \$25,000, which to Washingtonians seems a good deal of money to use in that way, especially as only \$5,000 of the amount is allowed by the estate, and the rest comes out of Mr. Brice's pocket. The rental will be \$10,000 a year, besides taxes.

Archbishop Ireland was in Baltimore last Sunday, visiting Cardinal Gibbons. They had an after-noon's conference, free from interruption. The Arch-bishop will hasten back to St. Paul this week.

Mrs. Potter Palmer will drive the last nail in the Women's Building at the World's Fair. After it is put in place, it will be withdrawn and presented as souvenir. The nail is composed of gold, sliver and copper, and has an adjustable head resembling a brooch, and containing a Montana sapplire.

Bishop Wayman, the oldest travelling bishop of the African Methodist Church in this country, and a well known resident of Baltimore, witnessed in that city a great ratification parade in the "Tippecanoe" campaign of 1840. He became a preacher in 1843, nearly half a century ago. Out in the Blue Grass country they are telling this

remantic story about William Henry Harrison, grandfather of the present occupant of the White Houset When he was only twenty years of age he wood Miss Monarchy Fenwick, a bewitching maiden of Frankfort, Ry., but did not meet with favor. Upon parting with the girl he placed a ring on her finger, saying; "Monarchy, when I am President of the United States, send this ring to me with any request you may have to make, and I will grant whatever you ask if it is in my power." Smiling at the jest, so the story goes, she took the valuable circlet and placed it among her tressures. When she next saw her old admirer she was the wife of Judge Samuel Todd, a wealthy and prominent edition, and had become a famous house-seeper of wide hospitality. He had been elected President of the United States, and was en route via Frankfort to his inaugural ceremonies. At the Kentucky Capital he accepted her invitation to dine. The Presidential suite comprised twelve persons, some in carriages, others on horsehack. The ring was not presented, according to fairy-tale usage, but was retained as an heir-loom. It is now owned by Mrs. Mary L. Todd, Monarchy Fenwick's daughter-in-law. took the valuable circlet and placed it among her

THE TALK OF THE DAY Recent investigations by "The Boston Journal" have

Recent investigations by The oldest college graduate in the country. He is Colonel Amos A. Parker, of Fitzwilliam, N. H., who obtained his diploma from the University of Vermont in 1813. On October the University of Vermont in 1813. On October 5 Colonel Parker will complete his 101st year. He is said to have held more offices and to have remained longer in office than any other man in New-Hampshire. He has been a member of the bar for seventy-nine years. The Rev. Dr. William H. Furness, the venerable Unitarian clergyman of Philadelphia, is the oldest graduate of Harvard, having been graduated in the class of 1820. The Rev. Dr. Prederick A. Farley, of Brooklyn, who died on March 24 this year, was at the time of his death the oldest graduate. Edward McCrady, of Charleston. S. C., of the class of 1820 at Yale, is the oldest living alumnus of Yale, and the only surviving member of his class of fifty-eight. The oldest graduates of other New-England colleges are given by "The Journal" as follows: Brown, the Rev. Dr. George W. Briggs, of Cambridge, 1825; Dartmouth, Mark Wentworth Fletcher, a farmer of Wayne, Ill., 1824; Bowdoin, the Rev. Dr. Thomas T. Stone, of Bolton, Mass., 1820; Williams, the Rev. Joremiah Porter, 1831, in which David Dudley Field was also graduated, being his senior in age by a few months; Amherst, Samuel D. Partridge, of Milwankee, 1827, although the Rev. Charles C. Corss, of East Smithfield, Penn. of the class of 1830, is really older than Mr. Partridge

They were talking of Pendulum, who changes his opinions with remarkable facility. Brown—But whell he said that the thing couldn't be done, why didn't you convince him that it could be forced by the convince him that it could be forced by the couldn't be would have come to me next day and used all my arguments to prove that the thing which he yesterday swore was impossible was the easiest thing imaginable to do. No, thank you; I don't waste my time farmishing wind to a weather-cock.—(Boston Transcript. A well-known educator has expressed the opinion

that while University Extension is an excellent thing, there is danger of "running it into the ground." This is obviously a danger to be guarded against. It is not a difficult matter to overdo the best of good things. University Extension needs to be wisely directed and prudently restrained in order to accomplish its best mossibilities.

She—That edions Mrs. Newritch seems to think more of her dog than of her boy."

He—O, well: the dog has a pedigree.—(Life.

A small station on the Old Colony road in Massa chusetts bears the queer name of Kenberma. pears that three children of summer residents born in the place are named respectively Kenitworth, Bertha and Mary, and the first taken to form the name of the station.

IN JULY. Softly drone the honey-bees; Blossom-scented in the breeze; Golden is the grain. Over all the faintest haze Rests, and song-birds pipe their lays In a sweeter strain.

From the meadows comes the scent of the new hay, clover blent— In the topaz sky Fleecy clouds, like ships at sea. Floating onward lazily. Or at anchor ile.

Nature now is doubly dear
To my soul, for doubly near,
At July's behost,
She bas come, and coming brings
Surcense from all weary sings
Surcense from all weary sings
—(John Kendrick Bungs in Chicago Mail.—

Dr. Alexander Schadenberg, a botanist, recently discovered the largest flower on record in the Philippine Islands. It was nearly a yard in diameter and weighed more than twenty-two pounds.

A decidedly practical lover has been found at Wes A decidedly practice. In one of his letters to he sweethcart, he wrote: "I wish, my darling, that you would not write me such long letters. If you were to bring action for breach of promise against me, the lawyers would copy the correspondence between us, and charge fourpence for every folio of seventy-two words. The shorter the letters the more we save from the lawyers."—(Troy Times. The steamship Olivette, of the Plant Line, has just

broken the record by making the trip between Bostol and Halifax in twenty-four hours and forty minutes. Rapid Acquaintance.-Mudge-Judge Billigus is emarkably easy man to get acquainted with, don't

remarkably easy man to get acquainted with, don't you think!
Yabsley-I never noticed it.
Madge-He is, though. I hadn't knows him for ever an hour before I borrowed a dollar of him, and inside of the next hour we get so well acquainted that he refused to lend me another one.—(Indianapoli Journal.)

The Presbyterian Church may be in doubt about the final outcome of the Briggs case, but it is absolutely certain that the next President of the United States will be a Presbyterian.

Just a Friendly Tilt.—Magistrate—You are charged sir, with hitting the prosecuting witness, McFaddes, with a brick. Guilty or not guilty?

Mr. Grygan—Please y'r anner. 'twor a very son brick. Misther McFadden is a frind of mine.—(15) dianapolis Journal.

STRIKES AND THE TARIFF.

From The Chi-ago Inter-Ocean.

The greatest strikes of this country have been of the rathroads, both steam and horse power. The shift free-trade editors should show how these are affected by the tariff.

WILL HE EVADE THE ISSUE! From The Springfield Union.

There is growing interest in Grover Cleveland's forthcoming letter of acceptance. The people are anxious to see what the candidate will say about the tariff plants, which he cannot indorse without changing front, and which it is clearly not for his political interest to indorse. OVERTAXING THE SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

From The Baltimore American.

The caution of President Harrison to the Tacher As Polition of the dangers of over-study, and of the much stress upon youthful brains, is timely and judicious.

WHY DON'T THEY HELP THEIR FRIENDS! From The Milwaukee Evening Wiscensin.

If the Mugwumps and Democrats really believe,
they assert, that the business men of the country a

If the Mugwamps and Democrats really believe, they assert, that the business men of the country at behind Air. Cleveland, they ought to show their gral-tude for the support by attending to the propose bankruptcy law (which the business men want to have enacted). But they evidently do not believe anything of the sort.

A RATHER SLOW-GOING PEOPLE.